

Report of Chief Officer, Strategy and Improvement

Report to Outer East Area Committee

Date: 10 September 2013

Subject: 2011 Census Results

Are specific electoral Wards affected?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
If relevant, name(s) of Ward(s): Cross Gates and Whinmoor Garforth and Swillington Kippax and Methley Temple Newsam		
Are there implications for equality and diversity and cohesion and integration?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Is the decision eligible for Call-In?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
If relevant, Access to Information Procedure Rule number: Appendix number:		

Summary of main issues

1. The Census, which is undertaken every ten years, provides a count of the population in local areas and establishes the base from which subsequent mid-year population estimates are produced. It provides the basis for central and local government, health authorities and many other organisations to target their resources and to plan housing, education, employment, health, transport and other services for years to come.
2. The Census is a vital planning tool for both the public and private sectors and the data that is derived from it is an essential element in intelligence led decision making. The data helps to build a comprehensive picture of conditions in localities and helps identify the critical issues facing neighbourhoods. Indices based on Census data are widely used as indicators of deprivation which are then used extensively to target areas of greatest need.
3. The Census also establishes a new baseline for much of the city's equality and diversity data and will provide an opportunity to re-assess the extent inequalities across the city.
4. An analysis of the data has been published as "Leeds: The Big Picture". This provides a summary of the city-wide results from the 2011 Census and, where possible, includes comparisons to the 2001 Census. This document is available on the Leeds

Observatory under the “Resources and Documents” section
(<http://www.westyorkshireobservatory.org/Leeds>)

5. Individual profiles, in the same format as the Leeds: Big Picture, have been produced for Area Committees and for electoral wards. These documents are also available on the Leeds Observatory.
6. This report highlights some of the main findings from the 2011 Census for the Outer East area, most notably:
 - The population has fallen by 957 (-1.1%) between 2001 and 2011 (across the city the population increased by 5%) – Outer North West is the only other Area Committee to have seen a fall in its population
 - Although the area has the lowest proportion of people from BME communities (6.3%), there is an increasing diversity within the population
 - 9,643 people in the area (11.4% of the total population) are providers of unpaid care, with 2,365 people providing care for 50 or more hours per week
 - At the Area Committee level, Outer East has the highest number of people providing unpaid care and also the highest number of people providing 50 or more hours of unpaid care per week
 - There are some significant differences between the constituent wards

Recommendations

7. The Area Committee is asked to discuss the emerging issues and to consider how it can use the data to inform its neighbourhood improvement strategies.

1 Purpose of this report

1.1 The purpose of this report is to:

- Provide the Outer East Area Committee with a summary of the results from the 2011 Census; and
- To highlight some of the issues emerging from the 2011 Census

2 Background information

2.1 The Census is completed every ten years and is the largest piece of social research undertaken in the country. It tells us how many people live where and provides valuable information on the make-up of local communities. It captures the defining characteristics of the population: who we are; how we live; and what we do. It is unique because it is the only information source that captures all these characteristics across the whole population.

2.2 The last Census took place on 27 March 2011. It was conducted on a resident basis, and the statistics relate to where people usually live, rather than where they were on Census night. Students who were studying away from home during the term were enumerated at their term-time address.

2.3 The Census asks questions about work, health, national identity, citizenship, ethnic background, education, second homes, language, religion, marital status and so on. These statistics are then used to build a picture of our society. The Census is important because it provides the basis for central and local government, health authorities and many other organisations to target their resources more effectively and to plan housing, education, employment, health, and transport services for years to come, e.g.

- Data about the age and make-up of the population, and on their health enables organisations to plan and fund health and social services;
- Housing information highlights where accommodation is inadequate and helps in planning new housing;
- Economic data helps both public and private sectors to plan employment and training policies and to decide where to locate or expand their businesses;
- Information about travel to and from work and car ownership highlights the pressures on transport systems and how road and public transport could respond to meet local needs;
- Information about ethnic groups helps central and local government to plan and fund initiatives to meet the needs of these minority groups and to address inequalities;
- Census statistics helps research organisations to decide how, when and where to capture representative samples.

3 Main issues

3.1 The Area Committee profile provides a factual analysis of the data produced from the 2011 Census. It compares the data for the area to the averages for the city as a whole and, where possible, includes comparisons to information from the 2001 Census. The profile also provides a selection of graphs and charts comparing the

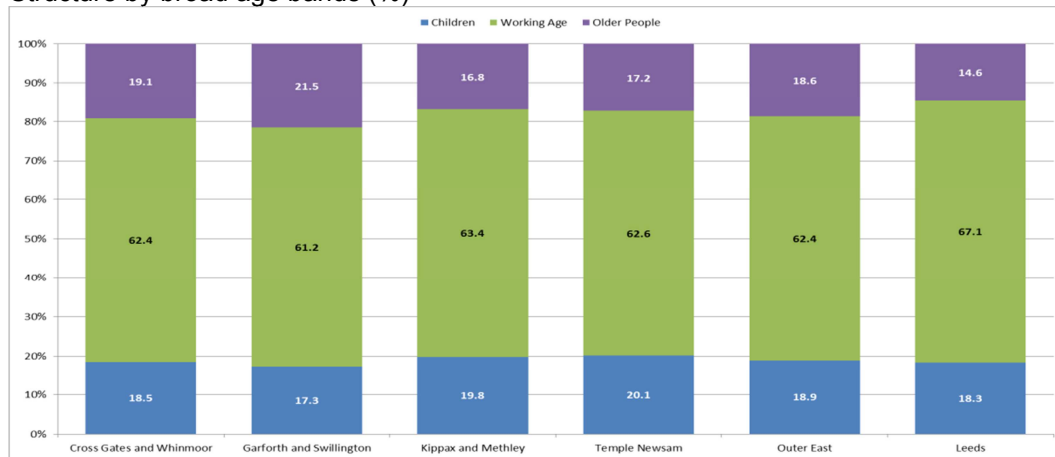
data for the four constituent wards in Outer East (some of which have been included in this report).

3.2 Key findings

3.2.1 Population

- The Census shows that there are 84,569 people living in the area
- The population has fallen by 957 (-1.1%) between 2001 and 2011 (across the city the population increased by 5%)
- Of the four wards, Kippax and Methley is the only one to have shown an increase in population (up by 849 people)
- The age breakdown shows that the area has a lower proportion of people in the 20-29 age bands than is average for the city (10.9% compared to 17.5%)
- There are higher proportions of people in the 45-59 age band (20.1% compared to 17.7%) and in the age bands from 60 years upwards (25.3% compared to 19.9%)
- Children and young people (aged 0-15 years) account for 18.9% of the population, slightly higher than the city average of 18.3%

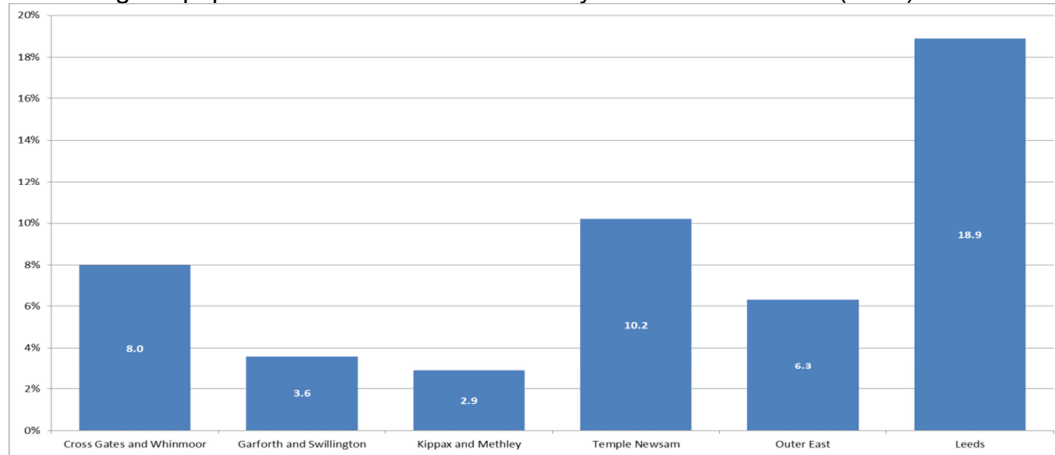
Structure by broad age bands (%)



3.2.2 Diversity

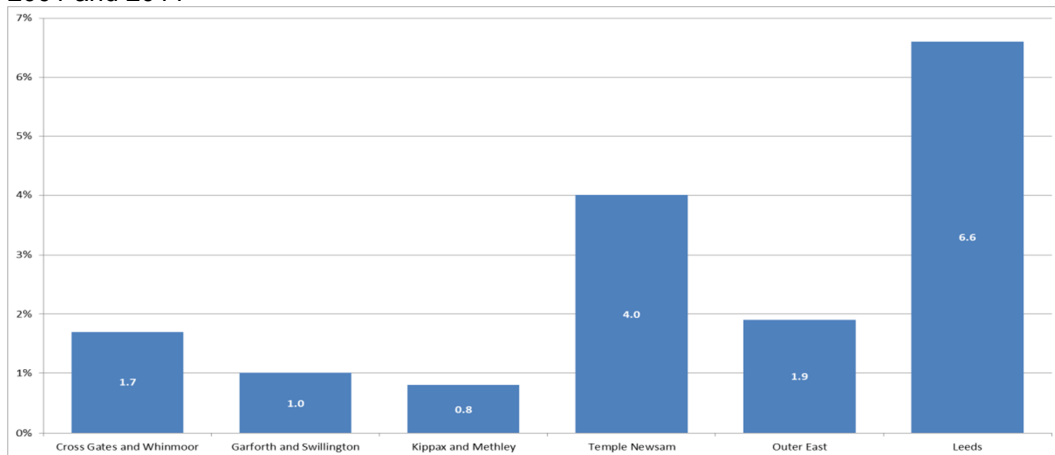
- 6.3% of the population in the area are from Black and Ethnic Minority (BME) communities (compared to a city BME rate of 18.9%) with the BME rate increasing from 3.4% in 2001
- At the Area Committee level, the Outer East has the lowest proportion of people from BME communities, and at the ward level Kippax and Methley has the lowest
- No "single" BME community in the area accounts for more than 0.9% of the resident population, but there are 974 people (1.2%) in the category of "Other White"

Percentage of population from Black and Minority Ethnic communities (2011)



- The number of residents born outside of the UK has increased from 2,280 (2.7% of the population) in 2001 to 3,572 (4.2%) in 2011, with 1,499 people being born in the EU and 2,073 born elsewhere
- 45.3% of people born outside the UK arrived in the last 10 years (lower than the rate for Leeds as a whole)
- 58.3% of foreign born usual residents were between the ages of 16 and 44 when they arrived in the UK and 38.3% were aged 15 or younger

Percentage of resident population born outside the UK and arriving in this country between 2001 and 2011



- In 326 households there were no residents who spoke English as a main language, this equates to 0.9% of all households and is the lowest Area Committee in the city
- 67.6% of people in the area are Christian (higher than the city average of 55.9% and the highest Area Committee rate in the city) but the rate has fallen from 79.7% in 2011 (this fall reflects the national picture)
- No other faith group in the area accounts for more than 0.9% of the population

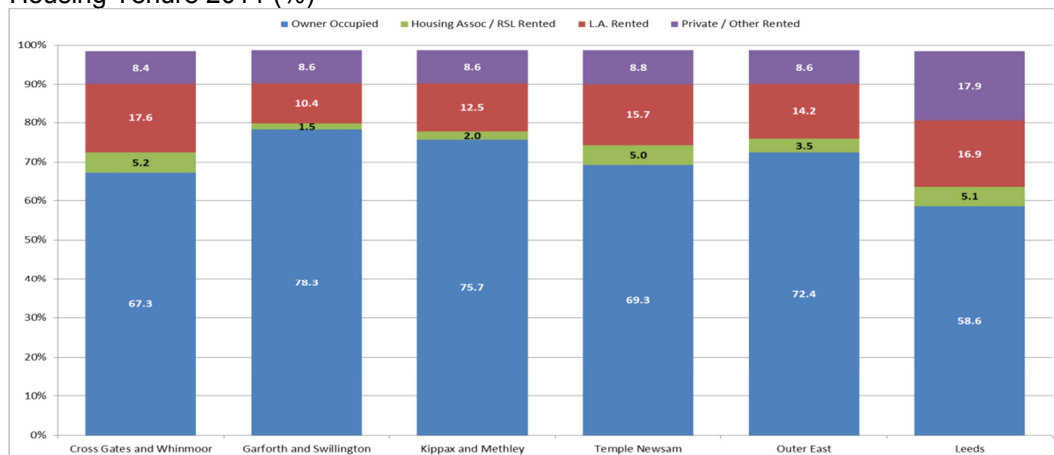
3.2.3 Housing

There are 37,026 occupied households in the area, of which:

- 72.4% are "owner occupied" (much higher than the city rate of 58.6%), although the rate of owner occupation has fallen slightly from 73.5% in 2001

- The proportion of households living in rented accommodation has stayed broadly the same over the decade (currently 26.3%) and is still well below the city average of 39.9%
- The proportion of households that are renting from the local authority (through an ALMO) has fallen from 18.6% in 2001 to 14.2% in 2011
- The proportion renting from a housing association or other RSL has increased from 2.3% in 2001 to 3.5% in 2011, while the proportion renting from the private sector has increased from 5.6% to 8.6%

Housing Tenure 2011 (%)



3.2.4 Household Composition

- The number of single person households in the area has increased from 25.7% in 2001 to 28.3% in 2011 (compared to a city rate of 33.3% in 2011)
- 24.2% of households consist of pensioners only (compared to 19.1% for the city), and of the 8,718 pensioner only households in the area 4,988 are occupied by a lone person (13.8% of all households in the area)
- 4,013 households in the area (11.1%) are headed by a lone parent, slightly higher than the city average of 10.9%
- The proportion of lone parent households has increased from 8.8% in 2001

3.2.5 Economic Activity and Qualifications

- 70.4% of people in the area aged 16-74 are economically active, slightly higher than the city rate of 69.5%, and the breakdown is also slightly different with the area having a higher proportion of employees and lower proportions of self-employed people and full time students
- At the time of the Census 2,320 people in the area were unemployed (3.8% of all people aged 16-74), compared to a city rate of 4.8%
- 27.3% of adults in the area have no qualifications, compared to 23.2% across the city as a whole

3.2.6 Transport

- 25.1% of households in the area have no car or van, compared to a city rate of 32.1%

- Driving a car or van is still the most popular method of travelling to work with 41.6% of people in the area (aged 16-74) choosing this method (compared to a city rate of 35.9%)

3.2.7 Health and Wellbeing

- The number of people in the area reporting limiting long-term illness has fallen from 16,499 in 2001 to 16,198 in 2011
- 9,643 people in the area (11.4% of the total population) are providers of unpaid care, with 2,365 people providing care for 50 or more hours per week
- At the Area Committee level, Outer East has the highest number of people providing unpaid care and also the highest number of people providing 50 or more hours of unpaid care per week

4 Corporate Considerations

4.1 Consultation and Engagement

- 4.1.1 This is an information report that provides commentary and analysis on data that has been published by the Office for National Statistics and is already in the public domain. Consultation evidence is therefore not required.

4.2 Equality and Diversity / Cohesion and Integration

- 4.2.1 The Census establishes a new baseline for much of the city's equality and diversity data. There is an acknowledged link between deprivation and many of the equality groups and the Census will provide an opportunity to assess progress over the last 10 years. The data will support the annual Equality and Diversity Position Statement that is produced alongside the State of the City report.
- 4.2.2 The Intelligence Team will also be producing a series of thematic profiles including a detailed analysis of the 2011 Census data relating to both BME and faith communities across the city.

4.3 Council policies and City Priorities

- 4.3.1 The Census is important as it provides the basis for central and local government, health authorities and many other organisations to target their resources more effectively and to plan housing, education, employment, health, and transport services for years to come.

4.4 Resources and value for money

- 4.4.1 There are no resources or value for money issues.

4.5 Legal Implications, Access to Information and Call In

- 4.5.1 There are no legal implications.

4.6 Risk Management

- 4.6.1 There is a risk that failure to adequately consider the implications of the Census data will impact on our ability to bring about improved outcomes for communities.

5 Conclusions

- 5.1 This report highlights some of the key findings to emerge from the 2011 Census and begins to identify some of the possible implications for services. The quality and accessibility of intelligence about the city is now more important than ever in the context of significant reductions in funding across the public sector. The way in which data, analytical and research resources might work more closely together in the future to understand issues affecting Leeds and to help inform the way in which these issues are addressed continues to be a topic for exploration and debate.

6 Recommendations

- 6.1 The Area Committee is asked to discuss the emerging issues and to consider how it can use the data to inform its neighbourhood improvement strategies.

7 Background documents¹

- 7.1 None.

¹ The background documents listed in this section are available for inspection on request for a period of four years following the date of the relevant meeting. Accordingly this list does not include documents containing exempt or confidential information, or any published works. Requests to inspect any background documents should be submitted to the report author.